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# The People.

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## LESSONS

### Taught by the "Difficulty" Encountered in Mustering Out.

### STEPFATHERISM.

**It Now Turns out that Many of the Men Who Sailed for Manila did so Driven from Home by Capitalism, and Seeking to Find a Living in the Philippines—The Class that Scowls "Paternalism" at Socialism Now Favors Stepfatherism Towards its Working Class Victims.**

The war is over; but its lessons are not yet at an end. Before it broke out it began to scatter lessons far and wide; while at its height the lessons it taught were too numerous to keep a record of. It now bids fair to set afloat some more lessons even at its close. A leading one among these is connected with the mustering out of the soldiers.

One would think that the process of mustering out is the easiest in the world. Some few precautionary measures might be needed to prevent some of the "patriots" to wrongfully claim pensions and the like; but apart from that, what could possibly interfere with a speedy disbandment? Adjt.-Gen. Corbin answers the question; and a mighty chunk of an answer it is.

Says he, there is a great difficulty in the way of mustering out the soldiers: "MANY OF THEM WHO SAILED FOR MALINA EXPECTED AND HOPED THEY WOULD BE LEFT THERE LONG ENOUGH TO LOOK ABOUT THEM WITH A VIEW TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES IN BUSINESS THERE; THESE INTERESTS MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION."

Here we have a country 3,602,990 square miles large, almost the whole of this surface rich with latent wealth; even if we compute our population at 70,000,000 souls, there would be an average area of 33 acres per man, woman and child. And yet men are found who, not because they are of an adventurous disposition, but because they have nothing worth losing here, seek a settlement in other climes, even at the risk of their lives! What does this mean?

These 3,602,990 square miles do not begin to convey an idea of the wealth and comfort they are capable of. What they do represent can only vaguely be appreciated by considering the millions of willing hands, strong arms, nimble fingers, powerful heads that, together with a stupendously developed machinery of production are all ready and anxious to produce wealth out of that vast area. It is not saying too much that our area of natural opportunities may be multiplied by 100 to convey an idea of what it is capable of yielding with the aid of the modern tool of production operated by our people. Why, then, that condition of poverty that drives men abroad to look for better opportunities?

The capitalist system of production, once it has reached its present stage of high development, smites with palsy the arms of production, it blights the fertility of the earth, and it nullifies the productive powers of the modern machine. Owned by private hands, the machine (capital) is not operated except when it can yield profits to its owner, and as those who are not in possession of equally powerful machinery (capital) cannot compete with those who are, the land, even if accessible to them, is as if it were not, and all its treasures might as well be barrenness.

The middle class, unable to compete with the capitalist class, is ruined; the working class, being wholly without any capital, cannot even think to compete with the capitalist class, and becomes a wage slave class. The ruin of the one, the galling slavery of the other, despite the potentiality of untold wealth all around them, drives them to expatriate themselves: they become ready to "exchange civilization for Cathay."

A social system that thus drives its people away, that thus mars the face of Nature, that thus cripples the conquests of science, such a social system marks itself accursed.

But this is not the only lesson that the "mustering out difficulty" is teaching. It also teaches another lesson, a lesson that gives a deep insight into the hypocrisy of our ruling class.

Adjt.-Gen. Corbin is a limb of that class. Suggest to him that Uncle Sam provide his own disinherited with funds and other necessaries to look around for a place to settle in their own country. Suggest to him that our Federal Government furnish the 5,000,000 unemployed in the nation with traveling facilities and a little money to find a job. His eyes, keeping tempo with his lips, would flash the— answer: "PATERNALISM!" "UN-AMERICANISM!" And yet, listen to this Adjt.-Gen.: "These interests (the interests of the men who enlisted to Manila so as to look about them and find a living) must be taken into consideration"!

At whose expense did they sail to Manila? At whose expense are they kept up while "looking about them with a view to establish themselves in business"? At whose expense are these "interests" to be taken into consideration?—At the people's expense!

If Government, the collective power of a people, is not there for protection what is it there for? It is used exclusively for that purpose by the capitalist class themselves, for their own private ends. Socialism demands that the power there lies in that product of the collective people be used for all. But the Socialist programme is denounced by the Corbin class as "paternal," whereupon itself turns around and uses the Government, not paternally, but as a grudging stepfather, towards its victims. The Corbin class first produces the victims of society; then brings on a war in order to, among other things, get rid of its victims, and then it "helps" them with a stingy sold to what? to a proper living? No, to expatriate themselves, and even this "charity" it bestows with wealth that it takes, not out of its own pockets, but out of the pockets of the people whom it taxes after fleecing!

Down with the capitalist system STEPFATHERISM!

## Battle Royal

**Between Socialists and Fakirs In Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 21.—About a week ago, there turned up here an individual of the name of William Martin, ostensibly an organizer of the K. of L. Now, however, every one who knows anything knows that it is some time since there is no organization by that name. That which still floats under that name in this neighborhood is a pack of shady and suspicious politicians who are still exploiting the ignorance of the old boodle politicians. A slippery eel of a fellow, named Hugh Dempsey, originally of Pittsburgh, Pa., a man said to have a very crooked record, is just now the leader of these political freebooters. This fellow sought to sneak into our Central Labor Union, and succeeded after he had organized a body of men. The Socialists in the C. L. U. did not take kindly to him, and he was only rarely seen at the meetings. Elsewhere, however, he kept himself in evidence. The circumstance that a short time ago a number of workingmen were killed and injured in the waterworks tunnel of this place afforded him an opportunity to arrange a picnic for the benefit of the families of these unfortunate men. Dempsey, together with one or two others of his stripe, went begging from all the business houses, including the breweries, and he made quite a haul. His crop is said to have been quite considerable. An accounting on these collections would be interesting to behold.

Barely was this begging scheme successfully ended, when William Martin appeared upon the scene from New York. He stepped forward in the guise of an "organizer of the K. of L.," in fact, however, he was aiming at organizing some fake affairs for the purpose of aiding Jack Hayes, who calls himself General Secretary-Treasurer of the K. of L., to keep his office at the next K. of L. "Convention," his office, it is said, being in danger. The funds for this scheme were to be gathered by roping the breweries and other firms into giving advertisements for the "Journal of the K. of L." This "business" was prosecuted in quite a sharp way. In the name of District Assembly 47, Hugh Dempsey sent a circular letter to all the breweries, placing the "power and magnitude" of the K. of L. in a "correct" light; the circular reminded the breweries that it was the workingmen who emptied the schooners; he promised a patronage of many thousands as the result of a good advertisement.

While Dempsey was at this work, Martin undertook to draw attention upon himself by announcing in the papers that, on Wednesday evening, he would annihilate the Socialists in the C. L. U. This was his plan of winning the business men over to his side.

Wednesday arrived and found the Socialists ready to receive Martin. But Martin did not show up. Seeing this, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after him, and brought him along. He then started his tirade. It was directed against the New York Socialists; he imputed to them every possible crime, from the "smashing of unions" down or up to the receiving of moneys as bribes from the politicians; etc., etc. The Anarchist Justus Schwab's saloon he designated as the headquarters of the New York Socialists, where Socialism was handed over the counter at 5 cents a glass. For the purpose of raising the prejudice of unthinking Americans, he said the Socialists were people who were only 2 or 3 years in the country; and that in 1896, when the workingmen were for William J. Bryan, the Socialists had received orders from Liebknecht in Berlin to vote for McKinley, and they did so!

This tirade lasted about half an hour. Gladly would Martin have seized an opportunity to decamp, but it was made impossible to him, and he received such a drubbing from Max Hayes, Kircher and Bandlow as few men ever did. At the close, Bandlow got up, pulled out of his pocket one of the circulars above mentioned that were sent to the Breweries, and while he read it he exposed the whole plan of these fakirs in such a complete manner that all the papers of the following morning found themselves compelled to mention the affair in their news columns.

Thus the scheme of Dempsey, Martin and Jack Hayes was frustrated; and, furthermore the blow meant for the Socialists was turned on the foe and was converted into a victory for us.

ARGUS.

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*The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

## NEW YORK CITY'S

### Call to the Trade & Labor Organizations.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of the City of New York:

Comrades—The political battle which will be fought this fall will be one of the most momentous in the history of the republic. Coming as it does close upon the heels of the war, the issues to be decided will be the offspring of the war. The capitalist class of America, having conquered the home market by means of protective tariffs and grinding reductions of wages, is loudly clamoring for its share of the foreign market, the world market. It has taken possession of Cuba and Porto Rico; it is establishing coaling stations for its fleets; it will decide the fate of the Philippine Islands; and it will yet take part in the political and commercial partition of China. The Cuban rebellion gave it the long-sought pretext, and by means of the Spanish war it has plunged the country into the vortex of colonial politics, the international politics of capitalism.

The working class of America has learned from bitter experience how terrible is the energy with which the capitalist class pursues its ends. Having subjugated the American workers and reduced them to the level of European "pauper" labor, the capitalists will soon apply the same methods to the easy-going natives of the tropics, in order to force them to compete with American laborers in the labor market, and, in this way, force down the position of the American people to the level of the Cuban plantation negroes, the Philippinese and the Chinese. To accomplish this end the capitalists and their government will not shrink from the employment of any means, however violent or base. The augmented army with which the Spaniards were defeated, with which the Cuban insurgents are overawed, will be turned against the American workers, as it was before at Chicago. The disfranchisement of the masses, begun in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, will be extended to other States of the Union. The most sacred and time-honored liberties, the rights of free assemblage and free speech, will be curtailed, as they were last May Day by the Chief of Police, who arrogated to himself the right of censorship over the workers' press and prohibited our public meeting.

The class-conscious workers must not allow themselves to be taken by surprise. Far from being disheartened, they should draw increased courage and added strength from these facts. They must turn capitalist methods of oppression into proletarian means of emancipation. The policy of conquest upon which American capitalism has entered will tear the mask from its face and lay bare its ugly features. By joining the international struggle for foreign markets, the capitalist class itself proclaims to the workers the fact that they—the workers—are day by day robbed of the fruits of their toil, which must be disposed of in foreign lands. By breaking with the most venerable traditions of American democracy and adopting the methods of European monarchy, by throwing the Monroe doctrine upon the rubbish heap, the capitalist class itself is abolishing old illusions and initiating a revolution from above which must speedily be followed by a revolution from below. By entering upon an alliance with its traditional foe, the capitalist-landlord class of England, it demonstrates to all wage-workers the unity of capitalist interests the world over.

In this grave situation the Socialist Labor party is aware of its responsibility and determined to do its duty. It will nominate a full ticket and carry on as vigorous a campaign as the means at its disposal will allow.

It needs, therefore, the substantial support of all progressive labor organizations and of every individual sympathizer. It needs also the active cooperation of men able to speak at public meetings, chiefly held in the open air, and of all those who, by distributing literature in abundance, canvassing their districts, supplying information, and otherwise doing practical campaign work, may contribute, within their respective spheres, to the advancement of the common cause. The names and addresses of all such willing workers should immediately be sent to the Organizer of Section New York.

Subscription lists have been issued, and the party confidently expects that your organization, imbued as it is with the true spirit of the labor movement, and realizing the magnitude of the task before us, not only will make its own money contribution as large as possible, but will urge upon its members the necessity of circulating the said lists with commendable energy and making prompt returns to your secretary, through whom the sums thus collected will be transmitted to the Organizer of the City Executive Committee. All contributions will, as usual, be receipted in the party organs.

Workers! Producers of all wealth! Let us enter upon this campaign with all our forces united against the common enemy! Let the capitalist clamor for the international politics of exploitation be answered with Socialist cheers for the international struggle of proletarian emancipation!

For the City Executive Committee of Section New York, S. L. P.:

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
64 E. 4th street, Borough of Manhattan.

## ON TO THE 100,000.

### Socialist Labor Party Convention in Vanderburgh Co., Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 20.—On the 16th instant, the convention of the Socialist Labor party for this city and Vanderburgh County met at Cook's Park. The enthusiasm, quiet, dignified and yet strong, betokened the conscious ascendency. The speeches were terse and to the point. The unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and the establishment of the Socialist Co-operative system was clearly shown to be, no longer a desirable thing, but an imperative necessity if civilization is to survive. The convention was harmonious throughout. It nominated a ticket and issued a manifesto and local platform:

THE MANIFESTO.

is as follows:

We view with alarm the rapid encroachments of capital upon the rights of labor—life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness—and the fast concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, who "neither sow nor reap."

The great storehouse of nature (the common heritage of all) from which may be produced an abundance of all the necessaries and luxuries of life, has been closed to labor (the producers of all wealth) until four millions of able bodied men roam the country in search of food.

This infringement upon the rights of even the humblest citizen, with, or without his consent, is a menace to the liberty of all.

Under the present system, improved machinery (which should and would be a blessing to all under the co-operative system) has displaced the laborer, making it impossible for him to provide for himself and family, the bare necessaries of life, without the permission of the masters, thus enforcing involuntary servitude to the owners of the machine.

The laborer no longer sells his labor to the highest bidder—his wage being dominated and controlled by trusts and combines—denying him a voice in the fixing of his wage—a virtual slave.

The monopolization of all industries by capitalist combinations has been accomplished through the private ownership and control of the tools of production and distribution.

These monopolies are the natural products of the present industrial system, and can never be suppressed nor destroyed so long as man and the private owned machine are competing factors in the production of wealth.

Profits being impaired, wages retained by capitalists as toll for the privilege of working, there can be no increase in wages without a corresponding decrease in profits, making it impossible to dispose of the wage question by arbitration or with palliatives.

Nothing but the fast approaching final stage evolution—the right of labor to the full fruits of toil—will ever remove it from before the people as the paramount issue.

But we realize that the greatest barrier to the successful inauguration of Socialism is federal courts (the especial conservators of capitalism), in whose selection the people have no voice; over whose acts the people have no control; against whose usurpation the people have inadequate redress.

But the federal courts (except the Supreme Courts) are creatures of law, which congress can repeal, and the right of the Supreme courts to sit in judgment upon the decision of State courts, is also derived from a repealable act of Congress.

Therefore, we, the Socialists of Vanderburgh County, State of Indiana, in convention assembled, on this the 16th day of August, 1898, do hereby unreservedly pledge ourselves to use every honorable means within our power to secure the repeal of all laws now on the statute books intended to restrict the people, in their God given rights, and to enact new and wholesome laws in the following specific demands—national, state, county and municipal:

First—The collective ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution.

Second—The abolition of all inferior Federal courts and the abrogation of the power of the Federal Supreme court.

Third—The imperative mandate and recall.

Fourth—Proportional Representation on all legislative bodies.

Fifth—Direct legislation, the initiative and referendum—in all national, state, county and municipal affairs.

Sixth—The abolition of all contract labor whatever.

The following platform, pertaining to city affairs, was also adopted:

As our present infamous, one man power, city charter is also a creation of law, and can only be abolished by an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, we further pledge our representatives, if elected, to its repeal and to aid by voice and vote in the adoption of one whose provisions shall be in harmony with the following demands:

First—The election of all city officials by direct vote.

Second—Municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities.

Third—The abolition of all city contract labor.

THE LOCAL TICKET nominated was this:

Auditor:
E. H. MEYERS.

Sheriff:
GEORGE APP.

Recorder:
GEORGE VOSS.

Coroner:
S. W. McCLAREN.

Surveyor:
MARTIN H. CONNOR.

Representatives:
JOHN RODDY, ANTON HERRMAN.

Commissioners—1st and 3rd District:
STEVE WOODS, JACOB SCHOETTLIN

Justices of the Peace—A. H. Griggs, John McFarran, Newton Huffein, John Bryan.

Constables—Thomas Elspermann, Ed. Schleuter, J. W. Cox and Louis Delamater.

It is not doubted that Indiana will contribute her good share towards the 100,000 Socialist Labor party poll this year, and Vanderburgh County in the State will chip in a round figure in the State's quota.

Three cheers for the S. L. P!

H.

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A transparency at the open-air meetings of the Socialist Labor party held in Philadelphia and that attracts much attention is this:

TWO SOULS

With but a single thought—

Democratic / The Republican } Parties.

THE THOUGHT:—

How to divide and skin the working class.

There are volumes in these few words. The unique way of presenting them preach convincingly to the gathering crowds.

The idea should be copied elsewhere and everywhere else.

---

There is again a big strike on in Cleveland, O. The wire and wire tack factories have been consolidated into a trust. The result is that the wages of the workingmen have been "readjusted" 33 per cent. lower Hence the strike. The battle is a very unequal one: one side is the many-million-trust, entrenched in all the public powers, on the other is the starved-out workingmen, kept out of all the public powers by themselves; on the one hand a purse-prowd capitalist oligarchy made imperious by the working class itself, on the other a cowed mass of workers made impotent by a policy fastened upon them by fakirs!

How different were not the situation if the working class of Cleveland, awakened to sense of class-consciousness, already had a powerful and growing political party of their own class interests back of them!

Then the tables would be reversed. The now imperious capitalist exploiter would feel as weak as a soft-shell crab; he would realize that his only protection, the Government, was slipping from his grip, and that the guns and clubs he now is placed in possession of by the workers' vote, and are turned by him against them, were speedily to be held by the workers themselves and to be turned upon their exploiters; the contempt he now has for his wage slaves, owing to the readiness with which his labor fakirs can decoy them into the capitalist shambles, would be turned into respect, for nothing so much inspires respect as self-respect, while now the attitude of humility tempered with thoughtless insolence, the attitude of self-defacement, alternated with wild unthinking outbursts of self-assertion in which the workingmen are kept by the labor misleaders, makes them to be despised by the capitalist class.

The two—workers and idle capitalist—being placed in their right relations, there would not be the present strike, and the workers would not be in their present posture of impotent rebellion; while, if blinded by his own class spirit of tyranny, the capitalist still dared to commit his encroachments upon the workers, he would soon experience that his victories (if he won any) were crushing defeats, that urge on the day of his final overthrow.

The class-conscious economic organization of the working class, closely aligned to their political movement, is as important in the present struggle as good shoe-wear is said to be to an army on the march, and liable, any time, to be engaged in battle.

---

"Quay has always been the champion of the Sugar Trust in the Senate."

Where is this from? From a Socialist Labor party paper? Bless your eyes, no; it is from a manifesto of the party of the $50,000 a year Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company—the Prohibition party of Pennsylvania!

These capitalist parties—Republican, Democratic or Prohibitionist; Protectionist or Free Trade; Gold Baron or Silver Baron—don't seem to realize that it is impossible to point the finger at any sore of any of their fellow capitalist adversaries without thereby calling attention to an identical sore on themselves.

If the fabulist who overheard and put down the historic conversation between the Pot and the Kettle had waited until to-day his job would have been easier.

## FORESHADOWINGS.

### A New York Capitalist Nomination Worth Attention.

### REMEMBER!

**Theodore Roosevelt, Once Thoroughly Voted Down in New York City, has Bought his Way into Popularity and Aims at the Governorship of New York—His Record in the Past—Uses that his Nomination May be Put to by the Working Class to Enlighten their Still Blind Brothers.**

It is not an unlikely thing that Theodore Roosevelt will be nominated for Governor of this State by the Republicans. If nominated, it will be more than likely that he will poll quite a few of the 68,110 votes cast in old New York City in 1886 for the Labor candidate for Mayor of that year,—a poll that amounted to just so many votes cast against this identical Roosevelt, who then also ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket, polling some 20,000 votes less.

Has Roosevelt changed since to deserve in '98 the support of men who voted against him in '86?

Not a whit, on the contrary!

Since '86 this Roosevelt became the President of the Board of Police, sailing into that office on the crest of the "Reform" wave that went over this city four years ago. There how did he distinguish himself?

At the examination of a Chief of Police, Roosevelt bestowed particular praise upon the applicant for the office on the ground that, in case of a strike, he was ready to "shoot to kill."

He recommended the use of a vicious police-club contrivance that was calculated to inflict incurable wounds,—a contrivance that the Patent Office had refused a patent to on the ground of its fiendish barbarism.

He showed an utter disregard for the law when it interfered with the political character of his fellow Reformers, and rode rough-shod over the ballot law so as to improve the chances of these. Hauled up before the Courts on a mandamus proceeding, he was wrapped over the knuckles, his order was rescinded, and he was mandamused to get out the ballots as ordered by the law.

These are a few of this gentleman's performances,—all in line with the capitalist characteristics of a capitalist bandit.

Can it be that these and such acts now endear him to the men who voted against him in '86?

No.

What causes his present popularity are some of the characteristic weaknesses of our working class—FORGETFULNESS and GULLIBLENESS.

Roosevelt, a rich man, has managed to pay enough papers, illustrated and otherwise, to keep him before the public eye in the posture of a hero. When his "rough riders" were roughly treated before Santiago he was depicted in heroic attitudes, and as an afterthought articles were written about the "wounds he received." At all points he was boomed as a hero, much like the European despatches boomed the poltroon Crown Prince Constantine of Greece at the time the Turks were dusting him, and he was heroically running away. Our people have forgotten who Roosevelt is, and they have allowed themselves to be stuffed by the Roosevelt-bought papers. Generous to a fault, and forgetful to a fault, there are men now shouting "Roosevelt!" who have every reason to do the reverse.

Roosevelt may be nominated and elected, and then we will see repeated here in this State the crimes committed by Governors Flower and Morton against the working class, and soberness will return to our people, though late.

And yet, not late——

These cumulative lessons can not fail to finally bring home to the workingman voters the fact that none is a hero indeed who is not a hero against the capitalist class; that "heroisms" performed in behalf of capitalism and its class of brigands is nothing short of the "heroism" of the footpad; that looked closely all these Republican and Democratic heroes are bespattered with the blood of the working class; and that there is no way to treat them other than to beat them down at the polls, oust them from their robber baron fastnesses—and overthrow with them the system that produces them.

These lessons are bound to be learned. It may not be bad if Roosevelt is indeed nominated: his nomination will push these lessons ahead, and afford a chance to call in this State next November the muster roll of the thousands of proletarians that have already graduated into the Revolutionary ranks of good common sense.

---

The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY


**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 (Presidential) | 2,068 |
| In 1890 | 13,331 |
| In 1892 (Presidential) | 21,157 |
| In 1894 | 33,133 |
| In 1896 (Presidential) | 36,564 |
| **In 1897** | **55,673** |

**It is not enough that the conditions of labor are concentrated in a mass, in the shape of capital, at the one pole of society, while at the other are grouped masses of men who have nothing to sell but their labor-power. Neither is it enough that they are compelled to sell it voluntarily. The advance of capitalist production develops a working-class which, by training, tradition, habit, looks upon the conditions of that mode of production as self-evident laws of nature.**

**Marx.**

### TYPICAL CONTRAST.

While throngs, rarely or never before seen in New York in such magnitude, crowded to the river banks on Saturday, the 20th instant, and rushed on board everything available that was afloat, and gazed with admiration at our battle ships; and, with the confiding, unsophisticated nature that is theirs, thought of nothing but the Nation's Glory impersonated in the battle ships, a Cabinet Officer, his name is not given, was preoccupied with other and very different thoughts.

He was on Sampson's flagship, and gazing at the dense crowds that gazed on the battle ships, he forthwith reduced or translated their enthusiasm into dollars and cents. Said he:

"This day ought to make it easy enough to obtain appropriations for the navy hereafter."

The masses, the people, absorbed in disinterested admiration at what they consider the National Glory, on the one hand, and on the other, a Cabinet Officer, a representative of the ruling and thieving capitalist class, scheming at the very time for "appropriations" and big steals,—that contrast was surely THE thing on that Saturday: it typified much that distinguishes the two classes that ere long will be wrestling in a struggle for life.

### A COMMON SPECTACLE.

Last week it was Illinois, this week it is New Jersey that furnishes an illustration of what "no politics in unions" means.

The "State Federation of Labor" of New Jersey met in Paterson—and it rent itself.

Was the issue one that concerned labor and out of which bona fide differences of opinion may have warmed up into violence?

No! The issue was the political fortunes of capitalist politicians—one a Democrat, the other a Republican—who had their "labor" manikins in the "convention."

Old unionism can not unite, it is bound to split up the working class.

Union is a result of basic principles. Where the basic principles are in their very nature conflicting, union is impossible.

The basic principles of capitalism are irreconcilable with itself. This seems a contradiction; but it is not; it is of the very essence of capitalism. Capitalism is a contradiction in itself. Every principle it sets up, and that flows from it, is paralleled with another that equally flows from it and is in conflict with the first. It is a Social System that lies with its clutches in its own hair. Hence its upholders must be, can not choose but be, in irreconcilable opposition to one another. This being a basic quality of capitalism, he who places himself upon that platform places himself upon a platform where union, harmony, is essentially excluded. "Labor" conventions that stand upon the principles of the present social system are inevitably bear-gardens.

Harmony in labor's ranks can only flow from a basis that unifies interests. Such a basis are the class interests of the working class; such a basis is furnished only by the international Socialist Labor party movement. There is not one interest of any one workingman that is not the interest of all other workingmen. This interest understood and grasped, and there will be harmony and unity in Labor's ranks; this interest ignored, and the result is hopeless dissension.

This crucial interest is the ownership of the tool of production by the workers collectively. With that in hand, and only so, can they preserve the fruits of their efforts, and, so preserving that, secure for themselves that material freedom without which there is no real freedom possible.

The turmoil at the Paterson convention, the feuds it revealed and the many more it started, are a post that warns which way danger lies. Whether those who seek to keep the working class nailed to the hurricane deck of capitalism be ignoramuses or knaves, they must be opposed, if necessary they must be fought.

And the fight must be all along the line.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Newcasle and Sydney, Australia, "People and Collectivist" has this witty succession of squibs under the title "The Man in the Street":

I.

The Bishop was in a most agitated frame of mind. "These hideous heresies of Socialism," he remarked, "are enough to make one smile were it not that despite merriment they make one weep. Socialism aims more than anything else at the overthrow of generous sentiments in the human heart."

The man in the street nodded.

"What a glorious inducement to generosity is afforded by the state of society to-day," continued the bishop, in a glow of philanthropy. "The rich man walks abroad and the first thing he sees is a beggar. He hands out a coin. There is generosity for you. But what will become of the ennobling sentiment of generosity if no man needs any?"

And the man in the street nodded.

II.

The millionaire scowled.

"Socialism disgusts me," he declared testily. "Why, the human race never could stand a Socialistic state of society for a day. Socialism requires and presupposes too much generosity in the human heart. Heaven knows there is no such thing as generosity now, when we need so much of it. To make Socialism successful, there will be a greater need of generosity than ever; but we all know the selfishness of the human heart."

And the man in the street nodded.

III.

The banker laughed uproariously.

"I oppose Socialism," said he, "because it would mean the abolition of money. The human race cannot get along without money, and whoever says a social system can exist regardless of finance, is a fool. The Socialists say they would tolerate no money—bah!"

The man in the street passed on.

IV.

"Socialism would fail," declared the miser, "because the Socialists want so much money. The Socialists are always calling for money. They want it. They say they must have it, and that I should give up my money for the common good. Horrible!"

He eagerly counted his hoard, and the man in the street looked perplexed.

V.

"If there is anything I hate," exclaimed the trader, "it is this Socialistic talk about a society in which business would come to an end. I tell you there's nothing to live for but business. It is the breath of life."

He looked sagely at the man in the street.

VI.

The man of leisure shuddered convulsively.

"Pray don't mention Socialism," he pleaded. "It makes me sick only to hear the word. Those horrid Socialists would have us all go into some business. They love business, and that's why they want every man to do something. Now, I am not fit for business. I am fit only to live on an assured income. Away with business entirely. It is hateful. No Socialism for me."

He looked down on the man in the street.

VII.

The statesman smiled condescendingly.

"Ah! Socialism," said he. "Yes, I have heard of it before. But, my dear friend, you will swoon with astonishment when I tell you that Socialism would reduce the human race to a dead level of equality in which we should all stagnate. Life would be as dull as ditch water. No dead level for me."

He looked most profound, and the man in the street retired respectfully from the august presence.

VII.

The "thinker" grew scornful.

"You ask me to accept Socialism," said he, loudly, "but I never will. Why, my dear sir, it would mean the creation of a class of despots to rule over us. I want to be the equal of my fellow creatures, for equality is my political creed. I don't want any state to rule me and my houses and everything else. Such a state would be so powerful that its rulers would be over and above everybody that ever lived."

The man in the street sighed.

XI.

The priest raised his hand in horror. "Away with Socialism!" he cried. "It is opposed to religion."

X.

The skeptic laughed.

"Socialism!" he cried. "That would mean more religion, and the world has been cursed enough with religion. This talk about collectivism and the brotherhood of man is religion pure and simple. No Socialism for me."

XI.

The man in the street resolved to do his own thinking.

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A Quincy, Ill., capitalist paper renders, by its evident rage and falsification, this tribute to Comrade Keinard, who recently spoke there for the S. L. P.:

"Rabid Socialist
"Made Some Sweeping Charges Last Night.

"An Anarchist, Socialist, or some other sort of an ist, held forth in the park for several hours last night to a small, and it is hoped, unappreciative audience. His remarks were scattering, sweeping and everything but convincing. As a sample of his harrangue, he referred to Governor Cleveland as an Anarchist, and said that the Democratic Senate and Republican House were both rank violators of law. He arraigned the leaders of both parties, and said they were at home robbing their country instead of fighting for it in Cuba. He forgot to explain why he was not at the front himself. He flaunted the red flag in a manner that should bring the blush to every patriotic citizen who listened to him. The constitution grants free speech to all, but it does not apply to such treasonable utterances as were hissed through the set teeth of this speaker."

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Under the general caption

"IF YOU ARE THIN-SKINNED; IF YOU ARE HYPOCRITICAL; IF YOU ARE A LOVER OF LAW-AND-HORDER; IF YOU HAVE RESPECT FOR THE SOCIETY PEOPLE; IF YOU ARE MODEST—
"DON'T READ THIS:"

the Bundaberg, Queensland, "Patriot" has this poem:

WHICH IS THE WORSE?

In the midnight street's miragic glare
She smiles a "Yes!" to your wanton stare—
She has body and soul to barter:
Her form, that a Sultan's heart might thrill,
Is yours for a greasy government bill—
A trifle to stick in her garter.

In the odorous church where the organ swells,
They are ringing not wedding but market bells,
For to-day they are selling a maiden
To the limping heir of a doubtful line,
A tumble-down château, a title fine,
And a name that is scandal-laden.

One giveth her wealth, the other her charms
To writhe in a riotous roué's arms,
'Neath the bloodshot eyes of a satyr;
There's little difference 'twixt the twain,
For each has bartered herself for gain—
It's only the price that's greater!

Which of our "titled heiresses," not a few of whom rapidly develop into Princesses of Chimay, and all of whom riot on the wealth extorted from the American proletariat,—which of them all is not covered by the question

"Which is the Worse?"

---

Commenting upon the election to Parliament of the "labor leader" William Steadman, who was set up by the Liberal party, and whose return is frankly spoken of as "a gain of a seat to the Liberal party," the London, Eng., "Justice" falls to with these thorough blows:

"'A gain of a seat to the Liberal party.' Yes, that is what it means, a gain for the party of Mr. Assassin Asquith; of Sir Federation Furness; of Mineowning Walton; of Pettifogger Billson; of the Harcourts, the Morleys, the Stuarts, the Fowlers, the Wilsons, and all the rest of the gang of capitalist sweaters and humbugs who form the greatest stumbling-block in our path. 'Bill' Steadman does not go to the House of Commons as the representative of his class or of the opinions which he himself would be willing to express on their behalf, but simply as one of the decoy-ducks of that organized hypocrisy, the great Liberal party.

"While this party of humbug and pretence can capture, one after the other, all the prominent men in the labor movement, and chain them to the chariot wheels of the Tweedmouths, the Carringtons, and the rest who so graciously sent their carriages to help Mr. Steadman win a seat for the Liberal party, there is no hope of political success for a Socialist party until we are prepared to oppose these men as well as their paymasters. The fact is, this question of our position towards 'labor' representatives who belong to either the Liberal or Tory party needs to be clearly defined. Either we must accept and approve of any man who can label himself a 'labor' candidate, no matter what party he belongs to, in which case our opposition to the party altogether is absurd; or we must oppose every nominee of the party, whether he be labelled 'labor' or not.

"At the present time it is considered as almost a crime for Social-Democrats to oppose a 'labor man,' no matter how subservient he may be to his capitalist paymasters.

"The consequence is that wherever Socialism has made headway, and the Socialist organization is strong enough to be reckoned with politically, the Liberals can disarm our opposition by putting up a kept 'labor leader,' whose return, however, is not a victory for labor, but for the Liberal party.

"Suppose, for instance, the Liberals had put up a trade unionist decoy-duck in Bradford, or Halifax, or Barnsley, wouldn't it have rather cut the ground from under the feet of the I. L. P. in running Hardie, or Mann, or Curran? Yet such a man is infinitely more harmful to the working class movement than a mere capitalist candidate who could not adopt the 'labor' label."

This line of argument will in many a quarter be called "intolerant," and the language, together with the tone thereof, will be denounced as "undignified." People, whose petty and selfish, and not always honorable spider webs the straightforward revolutionary movement comes in contact with and tears through, will set up a howl. Yet both the line of argument in "Justice," the tactics they foreshadow, and the language these are couched in are to be welcomed. They have been pursued here in America since 1890; thanks to them the S. L. P. is to-day a growing body of giant promise, and no longer the timid, impotent, imposed-upon thing it was before.

The Social Revolution needs sterner stuff than fetish worshipers; it must be above intimidation. It is high time that our English comrades strike out, undeterred by words or by traditions. There is nothing holy in the "labor man" per se; only the platform on which, the flag under which he stands is holy,—and then only when it is the class-conscious platform and flag of the proletariat. On any other platform, under any other flag, the "labor man" is infinitely more unhallowed than the capitalist, and must be treated accordingly.

The passage above quoted from "Justice" is an earnest that a new era is about to open for the movement in England.

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The leaflet, already referred to in these columns, and issued by the Pottstown, Pa., "Industrial Mutualists" on behalf of the S. L. P. ticket in that State, has a passage that probably refers to, at least recalls, to mind the Bristow monarchic conspiracy of 1875. This is the passage:

"The greatest and most pressing danger to which the good citizens of this country are at present subject to, will be the desperate attempts to subvert our 'Republican form' of government, and at the same time strive to establish a more 'stable or strong government,' by which is meant a Monarchy, but if no proper person can be found therefor, then a Military Dictatorship will be instituted—unless the 'common people' prevent it. This very treasonable scheme has been quietly preparing since the great Centennial Exposition in 1876, when a band of aristocratic conspirators met in secret conclave with certain European 'nobility,' chiefly British, and concocted plans to effectually check the rising power of the masses in the United States, as well as in other countries; they did not wish to see any more Presidents of the great and good Lincoln class. The refusal of the great military chieftain, General Grant, to become a traitor to the Government he had just done so much to preserve, and to accept the terrible responsibility of assuming the position of Military Dictator to be followed with that of Emperor, decidedly upset the plans of those Monarchists or Imperialists, as they could find no other available person for it, but their treasonable project was not abandoned, only deferred."

The incident may well be brought up again. A full exposure of the affair is certainly timely just now when so much is being done to fan the flames of militarism in the nation by the capitalist class.

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And now comes an Italian wiseacre, Signor G. M. Fiamingo, and in the Rome, Italy, "Nuova Antologia" informs the public that Socialism is utterly un-American, and to make his statement good, gives us the benefit of what he considers to be a feature of the American. Among other "features" there is this:

"The American in any social position is a thorough-going individualist, restive under any attempt to limit his personal liberty."

Compare that theory with this fact:

"In no country is that high capitalist development known as stock-companies so highly developed as in America. In the stock-companies, however, voting is done not by heads (the center and type of individuality), but by stocks. He, or the combination, that has the majority of stock rules all others put together, however numerous their heads may be;—and these submit, have to."

The apostle of capitalism will ever be found utterly unable to open his mouth and yet keep his foot out of it. As America is the most capitalist country on earth, so do we find here the smallest measure of individuality. It takes and will take all the intensity of Socialist propaganda to quicken the now sluggishly running blood of individuality into a manly pulse.

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Hail, to the Spirit of Rebellion that is rising everywhere.

The Mt. Kisko, N. Y., "Recorder" publishes under the heading:

"What are the Courts coming to?
"Is it to be a Revolution against Courts of law, and in favor of Courts of Justice"

the following letter:

"The decision in the Cortland Town road case, which was published in the "Recorder" recently, is notice to the tax-payers of Somers and other towns that they will have many more miles of road to support, with expensive fills and railings, without any compensation from New York City, which the law provides the latter should make to all persons 'injuriously affected.' But so long as Harry gets his untold thousands and Judge Barnard's son is on a commission, the constitution will be ignored, and Judges who are over 70 will be permitted to dispense ——— ?

"John Van Buren said many years ago that the next revolution would be against the Judiciary; and if judges set aside the verdict of juries, because one man claims he knows more than 12, and the people are deprived of lay representation on the bench, and only crooked law, instead of straight justice, is doled out to them, that revolution may be near at hand.

"Party names and platforms are becoming obsolete. The issue now is whether the Belmonts, Morgans and Flowers and their confederates shall run the government, or shall the people have something to say about it, and get a fair chance to earn a comfortable living?"

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**S. L. P. Supplies.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform) | 50c. per 100 |
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Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.


## CUMULATIVE PROOF.

**The Cigarmakers' Int'l Union Considering the Urgency of Dropping Out-of-Work Benefits.**

Our readers will remember the article in the issue of last June 19, in which, taking and quoting the figures from the "Cigarmakers' Official Journal," we proved how the organization was taking a headlong plunge to ruination, its funds being INCREASINGLY consumed by the miscreant fakirs who run it, and DECREASINGLY bestowed upon the unhappy rank and file who are being fleeced of their dues; they will also remember how, for only refutation of those figures and facts, a string of personal abuse was let loose by that "Journal."

We now take pleasure to furnish confirmatory evidence of our statements and conclusions, and we cull this confirmation again from that "Journal's" own columns, and what is more from a source that cannot be suspected of class-consciousness, i. e., "union-wrecking," to wit, Union No. 3, Paterson, N. J., of Cigarmakers' International Union.

In the "Cigarmakers' Official Journal" for last July (page 4, col. 2), the following amendment is offered to the constitution of the union by the Paterson body:

"Strike out the entire out-of-work benefit system," etc.

And on page 5, col. 3, of same date, the Paterson body, under date of June 29, 1898, recommends its proposed amendment with the following argument:

"By a careful perusal of the last financial report it will be seen that the funds of the International Union increased $17,207.18 in the year 1897; BUT IT MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT THERE WAS PAID OUT FOR BENEFITS OF ALL KINDS $83,188—LESS IN 1897 THAN IN 1896. In January, 1897, there was an assessment of $1, and an increase of dues, which alone would naturally cause an increase in the fund. Now, take into consideration this $1 ASSESSMENT, THE INCREASE OF DUES for the whole year, and the DECREASED amount of benefits ($83,188) paid out for the whole year of 1897, and it can plainly be seen that the increase of $17,207.18 in the general fund was really caused by the $1 assessment," etc.

Comparing this statement with the conclusions that the article of June 19, above referred to, closes with, and the two sets will be found to tally. We concluded as follows:

1. ONE SINGLE YEAR WILL ALMOST WHOLLY WIPE OUT THE RESERVE FUND AND LEAVE THE UNION BUSTED WIDE OPEN.

2. Two years ago the status was by a hundred per cent. better. Then, computing the actual cash in hand, regular receipts and expenditures, it would have taken TWO YEARS to wipe out the reserve fund.

3. Final collapse was staved off during those two years by the extraordinary method of a special assessment aggregating $107,316, besides higher dues and smaller benefits.

4. Now, to prevent utter collapse in one year, OVER $4 will have to be extorted from the membership in the term of ONE YEAR.—[Indeed, they have already started that game and started early: almost simultaneous with the appearance of the financial report another special assessment of $1 has been ordered by the International President.]

5. What could be done during the last two years can not be repeated even in that period, let alone in one single year: The dues have been increased since the report of 1896, on the other hand, the membership has grown weaker, less taxable; the membership is smaller, the times are worse and getting worse, initiations have fallen off, and the benefits have been curtailed;—with an INCREASED burden of dues and DECREASED earnings and benefits, the DECREASING membership left is infinitely less able to meet the burden of such heavy special assessments as were levied during 1896 and 1897, all the less able after having during these years been bled of $107,316 dollars.

Especially striking is the harmony between our conclusion No. 5 and the argument of the Paterson organization: with DECREASED earnings and INCREASED burdens (dues to fakirs), there is nothing in sight but bankruptcy, i. e., failure to meet the obligations, in the hope of getting which a revenue is squeezed out of the working membership.

But the Paterson organization, which is patterned after the heart of the officials who run the union, does more than simply agree with us as to the present status of the I. C. M. U.; it also jumps in with our forecast. Its proposed amendment is in the nature of "letting the cat out of the bag"; it gives a taste of the policy of the official beneficiaries of the union, to wit, to withdraw, one after another, the benefits that the rank and file are presumed to receive in return for their dues, and thereby prolong as much as possible the benefits which the fakir officials are sponging up. The scheme to wholly drop the out-of-work benefits proves that clearly.

In its headlong plunge to ruination under the captainship of corrupt, Cantors-endorsing and viciously ignorant leaders, the ship of the I. C. M. U. is about to throw overboard even its galley.

Such is the course of class-unconscious labor organizations. By the light of distress thrown by this wreck, so disastrous to the working class, the path of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance becomes all the clearer, and its work all the more imperative. The day when the workingman was there only to be fleeced by capitalists and fakirs must and will be ended.

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**The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.**

### UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I am sorry to see you so enthusiastic about the elections.

Uncle Sam—Why sorry?

Brother Jonathan—Because you will be disappointed.

Uncle Sam—Disappointed!

Brother Jonathan—I know you are no rainbow chaser, so in a way you won't be disappointed; but in another you will. This Socialist movement is of very slow growth. Poverty has always been—always will be. You will never live to see it changed.

Uncle Sam—O, ho! That's it? Now, see you here, Brother Jonathan. Somewhere about the end of the Summer of 1861 you and I were walking one afternoon on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. A negro woman walked just ahead of us. She carried a negro baby on her arm, and two negro lads, one about 4 and the other about 6, dragged beside her, holding on to her cheap calico skirt. Do you remember the circumstances?

Brother Jonathan—It is so long ago, I don't quite recall it——

Uncle Sam—She was mumbling quite audibly. We could hear her. This was what she was saying in a semi-whine: "Nigger has always been slave, and nigger will always be slave; it's no use."

Brother Jonathan—Yes, I recollect!

Uncle Sam—And do you recollect how I pulled you by the sleeve, and when——

Brother Jonathan—Yes, yes; at the other end of the avenue just then resounded the fife and drum corps that headed the first regiment that came to the front.

Uncle Sam—Exactly. The hopeless words of that wretched woman had hardly escaped her lips when her ears were struck by the martial music that heralded her deliverance.

Brother Jonathan—Just so!

Uncle Sam—And so it is to-day. As mistaken as that negro woman was that "Negro had always been slave" are you now that poverty always has been. The negro ancestor of that woman had been a free man in the wilds of Africa; the poverty-smitten wage slave of to-day was not a wage slave a hundred years ago. He has been reduced to that condition, and the poverty he now experiences—starvation, not through dearth, but in sight of plenty produced by himself; nakedness not through conflagration, but in sight of abundance of clothing woven and sewn by himself; shelterlessness, not because of earthquakes, but in sight of innumerable houses built by himself—such poverty, such shocking wrong, is a spick and span new brand of poverty, which the capitalist system has produced and introduced.

Brother Jonathan—My statement was rash, I admit.

Uncle Sam—And rash like that negro woman's view that slavery would always be, is yours that poverty would last. Upon my ear sounds now, like in 1861, the notes of the drum and fife corps of the advancing columns that are to emancipate the wage slave. Stir yourself; be up and doing.

Fears are liars!

Perhaps, in your smoke concealed,
Our comrades chase e'en now the flyers,
And, but for you, possess the field!

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Japan, we have been assured and circumstances have somewhat proved, has "joined the sisterhood of nations," which means that she has become a capitalist nation. The annexation of Hawaii now brings out a fact that proves that, indeed, Japan, that is to say her Government or ruling class, has leaped with one bound forward, and is as capitalistic as the worst.

Japan seemed to growl at our annexing Hawaii; she even protested; suddenly her protest ceased, and she is satisfied, and she explains her satisfaction with the statement that she has received from the United States Government the assurance that "no rights or interests which Japan possess in Hawaii will be injured by the act of annexation.

Now, what are those interests?

There is a considerable emigration from Japan. It is not to the interest of Japan, any more than of any other country, to have her people emigrate. But this emigration is a source of profit to Japanese emigration agents; and their "interests" would have been injured if the United States had prevented Japanese emigration to Hawaii!!

We find the capitalist class dismantling our forests to injury of our rivers and our climate; we find them tearing up the earth like Vandals to extract some little profit and then move on, leaving harmful and unseemly excavations behind. All that are evidences of capitalist civilization. So now capitalist Japan dismantles the forests of her population, tears them up leaving unseemly vacancies in torn-up families; and that is an "interest" that her Government must protect.

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The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, $2.50.

# CUBA AND HUMANITY.

**Past Utterances Shedding Light Upon Present Pretenses.**

The following extracts are from the "Editor's Table" of "Harper's Monthly" of 1859, nearly forty years ago. I trust they will prove beyond an iota of doubt that the Cuban question is neither of recent date nor that this war was fought for the liberation of the Cubans from Spanish rule. After a detailed geographical description of Cuba one finds in "Harper's Monthly" of 1859 the following:

"The question of Cuba is now thirty years old [according to this, started about 1829], it will be older before it is settled."

True, it is being settled now, and you, my dear laboring friend, will pay for it unless you die beforehand of yellow fever or some other trouble contracted by neglect and want of proper food while fighting for "Cuba libre."

But console yourself and read further:

"It is quite clear that we do not yet know enough of the laws which govern the relations of slavery to say what, in this respect, will be the effect of the annexation of Cuba. The question of slavery must ultimately be decided by natural and economical laws; but before that period can be reached it is evident that great additions are to be made to our stores of knowledge, experience and wisdom."

The Cubans will soon get a taste of American wage slavery à la Hazleton. Stop crying about the poor starving Cubans. Here is another dose:

"The first reason that points to the acquisition of Cuba is obviously the intrinsic value and the great resources of the island. If Cuba were a sand-bank, if it were a rock, the case would be very different. But the island is one of the jewels of the earth. It is the "gem of the Antilles." All testimony concurs as to the fertility of its soil—the loveliness of its climate—its immense capacities if properly developed. Its staples—coffee, raised nowhere in the Union, sugar and tobacco, produced very partially—may be said to be all absolute additions to the wealth of the United States.

"On the other side, an open commerce with Cuba would furnish a large and prosperous outlet to many branches of American manufacture; and under a system of easy and unrestricted intercourse its delightful climate would afford a welcome escape from the rigorous cold and chilling fogs of the winters of the Northern States. [To whom, to the wage workers who can't get out of the city; or to the capitalists, who do no manner of work?] That Cuba would be an immense positive addition to the wealth and resources of the United States can not be doubted; and that, in an industrial point of view, it would be more to the United States than it ever can be to Spain is as little to be questioned."

Ha, ha, ha! Didn't we Socialists tell you this was the real issue, over and over again, but you would not believe us. Your patriotism, I mean your compassion for the poor, suffering Cubans blinded you to the real truth. Now you have it from your own side.

Here is another one on "Free Cuba."

"But if the government of Spain be thrown off, one of only two things can follow—independence or annexation to some other power. Now independence as applied to Cuba is an impossibility. We have had enough of Spanish American Republics. Whether it be something in the blood, or want of training, or the influence of the Catholic Church, or some still more occult cause, certain it is that the Spanish American population in this country is, in its present condition, unfit for self-government. Forty years' experience proves this, and nobody wants to begin again with Cuba."

Ah, now you weep. These are gracious drops. I am sorry for you, my friend, but it was YOU that wanted to set "Cuba free," to liberate the "poor, starving Cubans" from those cruel, Spaniards. Why did you not weep when your fellow laborers were shot down in your own country when they asked for a living better than that of a beast?

Here is another eye-opener:

"The moment Cuba is an integral part of the United States the same process that has taken place in Louisiana would be repeated. A stream of Americans would pour in, and we know by long experience how small a nucleus of our people, trained to self-government, is necessary to set the Republican machine going and to keep it in order."

What! Can this be true! Americans will pour into Cuba! What about the poor, starving Cubans? Are you going to drive them from their country? Oh, I see; you are going to "set them free," give them the freedom of tramphood.

But I will let you go if you promise to read the following from the same source:

"The acquisition of Cuba, rightly made, would be a great addition to the wealth and the power of the United States.

"The condition of Europe is, in the highest degree, precarious; and it is exceedingly improbable that Spain can long retain Cuba. If Spain loses it, it must fall to England, France or the United States. The independence of the island, with or without foreign aid, is an impossibility.

"This country never will, and never ought to, tolerate the idea of the possession of Cuba by either England or France.

"The acquisition of Cuba, sooner or later, is therefore a political necessity for this country. The time may be delayed, or it may be accelerated by events; but the NATIONAL MIND SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO LOOK STEADILY TO THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA AS A PROPER AND A CERTAIN EVENT.

"War with Spain is at present equally inadmissible.

"Seizing Cuba is practically declaring war against Spain.

"Negotiation is the only present practicable mode.

"Power should be given and left in the hands of the Executive till future orders. It may be one year, five years, ten years before any one can use it; but sooner or later, and before very long, the time will come, and then it will behoove us to act, and to act promptly.

"This is the only way to acquire Cuba without war, or, at least, the hazard of war."

Now, take this and show it to your friends, and tell them for further information to subscribe to and read THE PEOPLE. F. K., Jersey City.

# LAMENTATIONS OF JOB CAPITALIST, A BANKRUPT.

CAPITAL, my God and my Master, why hast Thou turned Thy countenance from me? What sin have I committed that thou shouldst cast me from the heights of prosperity, and plague me with the burden of poverty?

Have I not lived according to Thy laws? Were my actions not agreeable to the Law and the Statute?

Canst Thou charge me with ever having worked? Have I not tasted all pleasures, which my millions and my senses allowed? Have I not harnessed men, women and children into my service, and driven them even beyond the point of endurance? Have I ever returned to them more than starvation wages? Have I ever allowed myself to be touched by the want or the despair of my workingmen?

CAPITAL, my God, I have adulterated the goods, which I sold, without concerning myself about whether or not I thereby poisoned the consumer. I have skinned to the bone the gudgeons, who were caught by the bait of my prospectuses.

I lived only to enjoy and to increase my wealth; and Thou hast blessed my irreproachable conduct, my meritorious life, by bestowing upon me for my private enjoyment, women and young boys, dogs and servants, the pleasures of the flesh and the gratification of vanity.

And now have I lost everything, and I am cast off.

My competitors rejoice over my ruin, and my friends turn away from me; they do not even trouble themselves to blame me, and to give me useless advice; they know me no more. My former mistresses bespatter me on the street with the mud of the equipages which I bought for them with my money.

Misery lays its heavy hand upon me; like unto prison walls it bars me from the rest of mankind. I stand alone; every thing within me and around me is gloomy.

My wife, who now has no money to spend in cosmetics wherewith to paint her face and disguise herself, now appears before me in all her physical ugliness. My son, brought up in idleness, does not even understand the extent of my misfortune—idiot that he is! The eyes of my daughters run like two fountains at the recollection of the matches that they missed.

But what are the sufferings of mine when compared with my misfortunes? There where I once gave orders as a master I now receive a kick if I offer myself as a humble suitor!

Everything has turned into dung and stench to me in my present hell. My body, stiffened and full of aches from the hardness of my couch, sore and bitten by bedbugs and other insects, finds now no rest; my soul no longer tastes the sleeps that brings on oblivion.

O, how happy are the wretches who never were acquainted with aught but poverty and dirt! They know not the pleasures of soft cushions and sweet tastes; their thick skins have no feeling, their dulled senses are not subject to nausea.

Why was I made to taste of joy, and then to be left with nothing but the remembrance of better days, more galling than a gambling debt?

Better had it been, oh Lord, to have cast my birth in misery, than my closing days, after Thou didst bring me up in wealth.

What can I do to earn my dry crust of bread?

My hands, accustomed only to carrying gold rings, and to fingering banknotes, can not handle the tools of labor. My brain, accustomed only to busy itself with the question how to escape work, how to rest from the exertion of owning wealth, how to get rid of the weariness of idleness, how to overcome the effects of gluttony, is unfit for the mental activity that is requisite even to write letters and foot up bills.

Is it, then, possible, oh Lord, that Thou canst smite so pitilessly a being, who never disobeyed any of Thy commandments?

Oh, it is wrong, it is unjust, it is immoral that I should lose the wealth, that the labor of others has heaped up so painfully for me!

When the Capitalists, my former comrades, behold my misfortune, they will learn that Thy Grace is but a whim, that Thou bestowest it without predilection, and withdrawest it without reason.

Who will henceforth believe in Thee?

What Capitalist will be sufficiently daring and senseless to accept Thy Law; to enervate himself in idleness and with riotous living and revelry, if the future is so uncertain and so threatening? If the slightest breeze that blows on the Stock Exchange may sweep away the best guarded fortunes? If nothing is lasting? If the rich man of to-day may be the beggar or the morrow?

Powerful God, pardon me these insane and criminal words. Thou art the Master, who distributest the good things of the earth, without inquiring after the merits of Thy chosen ones, and withdrawing Thy gifts at Thy pleasure. Thou knowest what thou doest.

Thou smitest my interests; Thou are only trying me for my good.

O, friendly, loving God, grant me Thy favor once more! Thou art Justice itself; and when Thou smitest me, it must be that I have unconsciously done some wrong.

O, Lord, if Thou returnest my riches to me, I vow, I will obey Thy laws with increased rigor. I will exploit the wage-workers more mercilessly than ever; I will deceive the consumers with greater cunning; I will pluck the stock-holders and investors more wholesale.

I crawl before Thee like a dog before the master who beats him. I am Thy property. May Thy will be done!

# INDISPUTABLE SIGNS

**Of Increasing Pauperization, Despite Official Statistics' False Reasoning.**

A paragraph in a New York newspaper the other day informed the reader that Professor Mulhall estimates the present wealth of the United States at 89 billions of dollars, an increase of 29 billions during the past eight and one-half years. It would be highly interesting to know—after inquiring how much of that increase represents recently discovered wealth—as the Klondike gold fields—, and fictitious wealth—inflated and watered stocks and bonds—, how much of it has gone to the working class. As all statistics of wealth are compiled from reports made by capitalists, and as it is to their advantage to make such statistics appear favorable to the capitalist system of production, it is not likely that we shall ever truthfully find this out from them. However, there are some wide-spread indications which show that the working class has not enjoyed any of this increase; in fact, that it has parted with a good deal of the wealth once in its possession.

Among the most important of these indications are the large strikes, involving hundreds of thousands of workers, against reductions of wages. The strikes of the railroad and trolley employes, ironworkers, miners, cotton-weavers and lumber-workers, all representing industries that have made immense additions to the wealth of the country, may be mentioned as instances. Especially important in this respect is the lesson to be gleaned from the New England cotton-weaver's strike. The reductions in New England were claimed to be made necessary by the low wages paid in the cotton industry in the South. The South has always pointed to its increased capitalization and production in this industry with pride, It remains to be noted that such action, when considered in connection with the excuse given for the wages-reductions in New England, proves the fallacy of the oft-made assertion that the increase of wealth in any given industry, and, by general implication, in all industries, redounds to the workers in the shape of increased wages. The growing inability of the workers, in all industries, to maintain prolonged strikes, because of an ever greater lack of funds, is a widespread indication that the workers are rapidly parting with the little wealth they once possessed. Privations of all kinds follow fast upon a few weeks of idleness during strikes, or, it may be also truly added, during any other stoppage of employment.

Apart from strikes, and of great significance also, because it involves that portion of the working class not represented by organized labor, is the steady growth and need of charity in the community at large. The appeals of "charity organizations" in Greater New York state that the demands upon these organizations for employment and relief are greater and more pressing now than at any other time since their incorporation; consequently, the need of funds is also greater and more pressing. It is well to note, in this connection, that this statement is receiving greater emphasis from year to year, and that we have the further statement of Prof. Peabody, a well-known "charity" authority, made during a series of lectures delivered in the Brooklyn Institute, that the bulk of the funds needed to carry on charity work is being received from a class that is always the same, and that shows a tendency to get smaller instead of larger; a phenomenon of charity work that is also noted in London, Eng., the wealthiest and poorest city in the world! This is of great significance, as it reflects the stability of, and the steady trend toward, concentrated wealth.

Most important of all indications just now, however, is the plight of the soldiers' families in Greater New York, a condition, if news reports are correct, that can be duplicated in all large cities from which volunteers enlisted. In Greater New York many families of the soldiers were found, a few weeks after the beginning of hostilities, to be in great want. Just ts strikers, a few weeks after the beginning of a strike, are found in great want. Hundreds of soldiers' families are now recipients of the barest necessities of life. It cannot be said that these families are the families of incapables, as the physical examinations of the army surgeons, and the great deeds since performed by the soldiers, have proved them to be the best specimens of physical manbood the nation possesses. Nor can it be said that they are "unworthy families," as the investigations of the soldiers' families protective associations made it impossible for such to receive aid. Again, these families don't want aid, they want employment; they want means to help themselves, which is decidedly not a characteristic of the unworthy.

Is it not a damning indictment of the capitalist system that, as its wealth increases, large strikes against reductions of wages occur, charity increases, and the worthy families of strong, heroic men are soon without the means of subsistence in the advent of war? Does not all this show that the working class does not share in the increase of wealth, and that the little wealth it once possessed is fast being forced from its grasp?

And yet this is not all, for there are still graver indications—such as panics and suicides—that might be mentioned. But sufficient unto the day are the evils thereof—so I shall close with this observation: The capitalists, no doubt, will increase our "per capita" of "national wealth" when making up their new statistics; but we beg to state that since they own the immensely greater part of that "national wealth," they will not thus increase our actual, industrial wealth. No, they won't even save thereby the little with which we are parting. J. E.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

**Anarchy Fitly Defined by an Alaskan.**

To THE PEOPLE.—After a thorough investigation of the ideas of the so-called "Philosophic" (?) Anarchy, I propose the following definition of Anarchism:

"Anarchism is a social sophistry, invented by intellectual knaves to humbug fools."

A well-known Denver Anarchist (Mr. Henry Cohen) openly declares, "man is a natural-born thief." As all thieves are liars, what is the use of their alleged philosophy which they claim is based on social honesty but in reality allows the biggest thief and liar to make slaves (voluntary (?)) of their fellow men.

J. HAGGERTY.

Flagstaff, A. T., Aug. 12.

**Section Haverhill, Mass., S. L. P., on Carey, Careyism and Cognate Broadness.**

To THE PEOPLE.—On commenting on the vote of Mr. James F. Carey for a $15,000 armory or "Morro Castle" in Haverhill, which comment was made in THE PEOPLE of August 7th, all was not told with reference to the "broadness" and "tolerance" of the gentleman who reached the zenith of his "tolerance" and "broadness" when hep laced himself on record as being in favor of providing the capitalist class of Haverhill with still greater facilities for treating the workers to the rifle diet argument of capitalism.

That justice may be done; that Mr. Carey and the Socialist Labor party may stand before the working class, who are the jury that must judge of the honesty of their acts and the rectitude of their intentions, it may be well that we re-open the case, and go back some time, prior to the municipal election of 1897, or to the holding of the S. L. P. State Convention, which was held at Lawrence, in May of that year.

It will be remembered by many that that convention placed in nomination as the S. L. P. candidate for Governor Comrade Thos. C. Brophy, of Boston. And it will also be remembered that at that time the conduct of Mr. Carey was somewhat puzzling to those who were not already "onto him." And the writer was amongst the number. Immediately following the convention and in pursuance of the party's constitution, the State Central Committee sent out for a referendum vote of the party throughout the State, the nominees which had been elected at the convention. When the matter was brought before the then Section Haverhill, Mr. Carey arose and requested that "this section neither endorse nor reject the action of the convention in the selection of Brophy" as the standard bearer of the party. Two of the comrades then present objected to this manner of doing business with the result that all but Carey went on record in favor of the convention's choice. From then till now the Socialist Labor party has been characterized by Mr. Carey as "narrow minded," "bigoted," "sky-entific," and "intolerant," and no work has been done by him in this section of the world which might revert to the benefit of the S. L. P.

Following this opposition to the endorsement of Comrade Brophy's candidacy, and shortly before the State election in November, Mr. Carey betook himself to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the cross of St. George looks down on the sins of the world, and there he stayed till long after the ballots had been counted, and the candidacy of Thos. C. Brophy had passed into history as a part of the bona fide American labor movement. But it is a proverbial saying that a "bad penny will always return"; and Mr. Carey was no exception to the rule. He returned in time to take part in the municipal contest in December, his nomination being a foregone conclusion long ere he had "abjured the realm."

Although his physical condition was such that he could not speak at agitation meetings, during the period prior to the State election while at home, he was robust enough to make one or more speeches while he was in the Queen's dominions and was in the full possession of all his powers while he was boosting his own candidacy for the Common Council, and conducted perhaps the most vigorous campaign ever waged for that office by any one in that ward, speaking at several meetings and otherwise keeping his opponents on the "move." Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Carey contends that he was not elected by the S. L. P. during this contest which ended in his election everyone who commented thereon spoke of how the "Socialists had elected their man."

The first thing that was done after his election was the holding of a mass meeting in City Hall, which was presided over by Comrade Louis Wolfson and was addressed by Jas. F. Carey, and here again Mr. Carey manifested his hatred for everything which bore the stamp of the Socialist Labor party. To everyone who sat on the platform it was manifest that Wolfson and his "straight-laced" argument was not wanted by Carey or his followers. It was their plain intention to subordinate to their own petty ends everything in sight, the meeting included, but in this they failed, and utterly so.

The platform on which Mr. Carey run was the creation of himself and was submitted to the Section which accepted it with some slight amendments. At the City Hall meeting he held in his hand a copy of this same platform and told his audience that should he ever so far forget himself as to violate any of the planks, that it was the duty of "his" Section to demand his recall, which, when requested, he would readily acquiesce in. Shortly after this meeting "his Section" instructed him not to accept under any circumstances the presidency of the common council; this was done at his own request.

It will be well to remember and keep in mind these instructions, as their rays are reflected by many of Mr. Carey's subsequent acts and tend to show the adroitness of his moves. There are fourteen councilmen in the seven wards of the city. The President is elected from the fourteen and cuts some "ice" in the nominations of the various committees. On this occasion there was talk going on about the trades which were being made by the two capitalist candidates for the presidency of the body. Mr. Carey picked one of them as his choice, notwithstanding that they were both "links of the same sausage," thereby causing a deadlock which continued for several ballots when finally, to end the agony, he was selected as the compromise of both sides and elected President of the Haverhill Common Council.

He then came before "his Section," and told his story of how he done the job in the interest of the party, and as the majority of the members were so inflated by their so-called victory, together with the oratory of Carey, they held on the idea that "Carey could do no wrong," and reconsidered their previous vote. From then to the end he knew just how much "pressure" the machine would sustain; but to make things doubly sure, he began a campaign against THE PEOPLE because of its "narrow minded," "intolerant" attitude towards men and things generally, and succeeded in driving out the party organ from the hall.

Then he hit on the idea of busting up the Section, because he knew that there were at least a few who would oppose him, and he did so with the aid of a gang who had done his bidding in every detail and whose actions on this occasion would, could they be adequately and truly told, make the Indians of Tammany turn green with envy. Rascality and intrigue are nonesty when compared with the actions of this gang at this time. Space is too valuable to give in detail how it was done; suffice it to say that the Carey element packed the meeting, and by a vote of 13 to 3 they succeeded in surrendering the charter of Section Haverhill, a Section which had over 70 members, NONE OF WHOM EVER WAS NOTIFIED EXCEPT SUCH AS MR. CAREY FELT SURE OF.

The slogan was, "WE WILL FORM A LOCAL INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY," and they did it; remained independent for less than three weeks when they joined the "Americus Movement," or "New Christianity," otherwise know as the "Social Democracy of America and Patagonia," which lately kicked itself to pieces at Chicago.

About this time Mr. Carey found himself hotly pursued by that "intolerant" Socialist Labor party who demanded that he resign the seat which the party had elected him to. His defense was that he was simply doing what he must do; his constituency had voted to join another party and he must join also; that they had left the S. L. P., and therefore the party had no control over him who had been elected on their platform.

He then put on tap his own special fraud of Socialism in the halls of municipal legislation, and from his catalogue I select, (1) the eight-hour bill which is a compromise and not the platform demand of eight hours and $2 per diem as the minimum wage; but eight hours and $1.75 per diem, which does the workers no good because the capitalists enforce the law to their own liking and are now seeking its repeal. (2) The building of a Manual Training School, so that the capitalist class may be kept in skilled labor when the workers are on strike; and (3) a $15,000 appropriation for an armory, so that the workers may be killed if they dare strike;—these are the distinguishing things done by this "broad" and "tolerant" advocate of labor for the amelioration of the condition of the proletariat.

He is not satisfied to leave the capitalist class cooped up for the want of an up-to-date armory. They have one, but they must have another which will permit them to train their guns on the shoe district whenever the workers assert their rights, as they did in the strike of '95.

Mr. Carey said he had no option in the matter, but the aldermen did and tabled the bill where it has remained since.

The friends of Mr. Carey, some of the prominent Social Democrats, claim that "Mr. Carey is still as good a Socialist as ever," but he had to vote for the armory or take the chances of a fine.

The first proposition, that Mr. Carey is as good a Socialist as ever, I do not doubt, for, had he ever been a Socialist he would have voted against the armory bill, fine or no fine. The first duty of a Socialist is to the working class—the majority of society; and Mr. Carey's vote stands opposed to the conduct of the Socialists of the world. In the German Reichstag, the French Chamber, in the Italian Parliament, it matters not where, the class-conscious representatives of the proletariat, elected upon the International Programme of the Socialist Labor party of the world, gives the lie to those who say that this was the act of a Socialist, brands it as the act of a traitor to the working class of the world.

The Social Democratic party, of which Mr. Carey is a member, knows as well as he does that what is alleged in this article with reference to the armory is true. Yet they parade as a Socialist party, notwithstnding the fact that no member dares dispute this charge, and in their collectivity they dare not investigate it. No one of them has the courage to raise his voice in remonstrance. Everyone of them, but one, that has spoken before me with reference to it has defended it. Such is the Socialist party that attempts to lead the workers. A party so "broad" that it can tolerate on the part of its members, when in office, the recording of themselves in favor of the wholesale slaughter of the proletariat. By their deeds they must be judged.

SECTION HAVERHILL, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 18, 1898.

# LETTER BOX.

**Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.**

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"FRIEND," KALAMAZOO, MICH.—We are able to distinguish between a pimple that is local, and a pimple that is organic. Both are not treated alike. The point you make against the first paper you refer to is correct, and that point surely is a pimple; but the pimple is not organic; in every other respect the paper is sound as an apple: in such a case the pimple you point out may be ignored; the organic health the paper otherwise reveals will in time work out the pimple in question.

Not so, however, with the second paper you mention. There the pimple is not local, it is organic; the whole paper is unsound; it is a collection of pimples. Such a case may not be left to itself. Thorough treatment is necessary and we have given it such treatment.

B. B., NEW YORK.—The commodity feature of labor under the capitalist system is not to be overlooked. It is a central feature from which all others flow. Moreover, for educational, agitational and propagandistic purposes it is an invaluable point to make. It affords unparalleled opportunities to lay down and explain the scientific basis of the Labor Movement: by it the surplus wealth that the capitalist class lives on is exemplified; by it is proven the utter hopelessness of ever improving, let alone abolishing, the degradation of the worker by any of the capitalist schemes; by it above all the workingman can be tonicked against the allurements of palliatives.

Likewise it is an error that that line of argument is "repulsive to the worker and rather tends to drive him off." On the contrary, it is the best gate through which to enter upon the moral and ethical features of the Labor Movement. Morality becomes milksoppish if it has not the back-bone of science to keep it straight. Whence, if not from the scientific premises that capitalism degrades human beings to the level of merchandise, thereby placing them on the shelves of the world's markets alongside of potatoes, pork, beef and butter,—whence, if not from such premises, can greater inspiration be gathered to demonstrate the inhumanity and immorality of the capitalist system, the humanity and morality of Socialism?

That commodity feature of labor is a prime, powerful line of argument.

"RODNEY," NASHVILLE, TENN.—Translated into English, what you take four pages to say may be put in less than four lines, to wit: "A member of the Socialist Labor party abdicates all his rights of membership the moment he becomes the editor of a party paper." Now this is a false notion. Read Chap. 55,555, Section 77,777, of the party constitution. It provides otherwise, slightly.

E. J. E., CHICAGO, ILL.—What you should read now is some work on how the German peoples behaved when the First Napoleon invaded their country and how they behaved a little after. They thought, at first, he came for freedom, and the armies sent against him melted away at his approach; when, later on, they found out that he had come for tyranny, they turned about and drove him out. Read up on that subject. You will then be less gushing on the "enthusiastic applause with which the Porto Ricans treated our forces."

I. R. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Too late to accommodate you in this issue; may reproduce next week that Joe Cohen and Jack Britain letter showing up how they were cheated at the Seidenberg strike by the precious "Strike Committee." Neither Cohen nor Britain was or is a member of the Pioneer (S. T. & L. A.) Cigarmakers, but, at least down to the time when their letter was accepted and printed, they were both members in good standing of the C. M. I. U.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST," SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Universal or manhood suffrage was not established by the Revolution of 1776. There was originally a property qualification for the voters; that was gradually abolished.

It is also an error to claim that the United States Constitution guarantees free speech. It does not. What it provides is that Congress shall pass no laws abridging that and several other privileges. The States may abridge free speech, for anything there is in the Federal Constitution. As a matter of fact, however, all the State Constitutions, we can now think of no exception, guarantee free speech, free press and free assemblage.

J. S., NEWPORT, R. I.—The Federal 8-hour law applies to contractors under the Government as well as to the Government itself. But your chances to getting pay for over-time, especially in torpedo station work, is mighty slim. The United States Attorney General decided in a case in Washington State that it was "unpatriotic" to enforce the law or demand its enforcement at a time when the country was at war.

D. C. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—"By what authority THE PEOPLE [the mouthpiece of the collective opinion of a political organization in the land] censorizes the whole reform press"?—By the identical authority that you [the mouthpiece of your individual opinion] censorize THE PEOPLE.

L., NEW YORK.—That sort of "pass" won't work at all. Else an Anarchist, a Tammanite or any other upholder of capitalism and foe of Socialism might sneak into the S. L. P.; get his red card; pay one month's dues; send his vicious slush to this office for publication; and, taking out his card and flaunting it in our face say: "See this card? I'm a member in good standing in the S. L. P. See? Now I demand that my matter be accepted and published in OUR organ!"

That pass is not an open seasame.

H. B. A., TORONTO, ONT.—The mayoralty vote in Greater New York last year of Lucien Sanial and Henry George was:

Sanial, 14,469.
George, 21,743.

In 1887, George polled over 50,000 votes in this territory, the S. L. P. not quite 6,000.

V. G., ELMIRA, N. Y.—Why, man, just the reverse. Only by attacking every man who stands and does wrong in the movement can you make clear the principle that is right. By attacking one fakir or crook and not attacking all others as fast as they show up above the horizon one rather makes his work easier. It would be an impossibility to have the masses understand the wrong for which one crook is attacked, if they see the same wrong go unattacked in another crook. Thus, by attacking them all, the point becomes clearer, and the work of exposing and downing them proportionally easier.

A. H., HUNTINGTON, ARK.—Thank you; shall use the matter.

W. F., NEW YORK.—You twist the issue. The issue is not whether a man has or has not a right to think as he pleases. The issue is whether a man, who, in the exercise of that right, thinks differently from the collective thought of an organization, is a fit man to be a spokesman for that organization. For your own opinion's sake, stand up straight.

D. R. M., ONEONTA, N. Y.—All that E. B's letter shows, and that is no doubt a very good sign, is that the word "Socialism" has lost for the workers the bugaboo nature with which the capitalist press had clothed it. That is in itself very good, but only as a general sign or symptom. It is, however, a dangerous period because it is apt to cause men to accept as Socialism what is not Socialism at all, at least not essentially Socialism. Take, for instance, his passage on the referendum. He considers that Socialism, it seems. Yet you can have the referendum without Socialism, as in Switzerland.

"A FRIEND," N. Y.—There is no difficulty whatever; everything is running smoothly.

# FACTS AND FANCIES.

[As they strike the observer of the conflict between Spain and her dependencies, in which the United States Capitalist Government intervened in behalf of "Freedom."]

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A Malay and a Hottentot
Were fighting on the plains,
In most unruly fashion
For very doubtful gains,
When there came a Christian gentleman
Toward them, through the rains.

The Malay and the Hottentot
Were very, very bare,
For dampness and malaria
They plainly didn't care,
But the well dressed Christian gentleman
Began to shake and swear.

"I wish you wouldn't fight," said he,
"It's shocking and its rude,
But since you will, I've brought to you
A basketful of food.
I think the Malay needs it most;
I've brought it for his good."

No thanks the Christian gentleman
From either party drew:
They fought with angry vehemence
And quite obscured his view.
Said he, at last, "Such wickedness
Will never, never do!"

He loaded his revolver,
This good and kindly man,
And shot as straight, and fired as fast
As many Christians can;
And then he truly felt himself
A good Samaritan.

"I've killed 'em both!" said he, with pride,
Their pain is hard to see,
But all men must suffer when it comes
To such a point with me;
What I have done is all because
Of my humanity."

The dying Hottentot looked up,
The dying Malay, too;
The Christian gentleman was just
Departing from their view.
He held what they were fighting for,
And held it tightly, too.

"O shameful sight!" they cried aloud,
"What could I do?" he said,
"Somebody must take this property,
For soon you will be dead.
I didn't wish to fight," said he:
"Your deeds be on your head."

"This is a noble war," he cried,
"I come to save the weak,
The oppressed are e'er my brethren."
The Malay tried to speak,
"I wish," he said with emphasis,
"I wish I had your cheek."

—M. A. L. L., in Boston Transcript.

## How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalised, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organise themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and corresponding secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organiser.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of membres, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn,
184 William street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

# THE SECOND STORY WORKER.

**Mr. Walter Whycough Continues to Write his Posthumous Works.**

[The Revolutionary Meeting.]

We left the Home for Destitute Millionaires and again found ourselves among the ne'er-do-well rich. Morgan and I parted company, and upon examining my pockets I found he was not all I had parted with. Around me the hum of the great city arose. The chimneys and smoke-stacks marked the busy hives of industry where poor, misguided mortals were heaping up means of subsistence on which they will have to press, when come the years of suffering which necessitate great sacrifices on the part of the workers in order that the deserving rich may not be reduced to a state where the world would recognize their uselessness.

Poor toilers! The machine and the organization of industry have had nothing to do with their condition. The cause is simply the building in which they are placed. Yet it is better to work in a building, because the sweat-shop, which is an evasion of our modern industrial system, is worse than the factory itself. The poor are the victims of their own folly in persisting in going to the wall when they know it is one of the worst habits a man can acquire. Why do they not obtain "a lucrative position in an office; $50 salary a week, assured; $200 required; money secured." Because when the money is secured that is all there is to it. Yet I pity the poor, as their lot is indeed a mortgaged one. I have been unable to touch on more than a few salient points. Before me looms, intangible, inscrutable, impeachable, the labor leader who audits his own accounts.

As I walked along I determined to visit the revolutionary meeting at Haverhill, where I understood Mary Gunning was to deliver one of her characteristic speeches, the delightfully nutty flavor of which wins so many people to have nothing to do with Socialism. I set out accompanied by one Jollas, who is, I understand, the hair and sinew, liver, lights and gall of the Social Democratic Backactionists. We met Morgan on the way, and, hat in hand he begged Jollas to give him half a million dollars with which to buy a plate of beans. Jollas refused peremptorily, saying with some bitterness that things had come to a pretty pass when the rich were allowed to infest the streets begging for money in such a barefaced

He then [illegible] about the great leaders of the [illegible]t—Carey, Gordon, Margaret etc. Haile and Debs.

"Is Carey a great man?" I asked.

"Great? Why" said Jollas, "he has a head on him like a glass of beer since the war tax went on."

The hall [illegible]e the meeting was held was already crowded, but we managed to find seats from which we could observe everybody present. The speaking had begun, and as we reached our place a tall, thin man was saying in plaintive tones:

"I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, into which I have been chased by a righteously indignant public." Then he went on to say that he was glad he was not like the rest of Socialists.

"That's Debs, that's Debs," said my companion excitedly. "Wait till you hear him do a cartwheel in political economy. He furnished the eggs from which our last few parties were hatched, but we have ordered a new setting from Margaret etc. Haile. They are to be warranted strictly hen-made."

I had learned by this time that people who held antagonistic opinions did not think alike. For instance, Carey was divided into two hostile camps. One faction loudly demanded that he become Mayor; the other, with equal vehemence urged him to pack his grip and go to Beacon Hill. Even now the spirit of the meeting was evident, for one man arose to ask what the party intended to do. In an instant a dozen were on their feet, and those of their neighbors, but the President, who had the meeting well in hand, recognized Margaret etc. Haile.

"We'll have no dictation," she said. "This spirit of intolerance has been the ruin of every Socialist party which is now on the road to success. We want no leaders; we want only followers, and the remarks of the last speaker indicate that he wishes us to have a plan. No, no, my child, it cannot be, as we are all girouettes. Socialism is not a thing; it is an object, (distinction drawn by Gronlund) and that precludes any attempt to place it upon a footing."

The applause was long and loud, like Mr. Debs himself, and calls were made for the financial secretary's report. Before he could respond Carey arose and modestly announced that his convictions had become unbolted, and he would have to withdraw. At the mention of the word financial the cold and clammy Gorden, who is now a man without a party, showed the first signs of animation I had seen on this part.

The report was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from members..... | $460 |
| Promised; not received ..... | 9,701 |
| What he hoped to get ..... | 100,000 |
| What he did not get ..... | 741,409 |
| Sale of bonds; to be paid for when the Co-Operative Commonwealth is launched | 150,000 |
| Total receipts ..... | $1,001,570 |

Expenditures.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses .....$460 | |
| On hand ..... | 1,001,110 |
| [illegible]d .....$1,001,570 | |

[illegible]point the Rer. Herbert N., who [illegible] the Cassopites, oozed into th[illegible] His manner apologized for [illegible], but hoped withal that you [illegible] too severe, and any little [illegible] applause or odd giggles [illegible] might bestow upon him gratefully and humbly re-

When he was seated the chairman announced that the Rev. Herbert would speak ex cathedra."

"What does 'ex cathedra' mean in English?" whispered Jollas.

"It means in English," I said in an absent way, "to talk through your hat."

"O, that's it. Well, Casson is a pretty large and good fellow at bottom, but that makes no difference, as his brains are not in his feet."

Casson evidently had a thorough understanding of all subjects concerning which he knew nothing, and as he stood there leading the laughter and applause which followed his words, I understood for the first time how a man can be his own centre and yet be off it.

I would have escaped but my companion detained me. "Wait till you hear the reports of the delegates," he said.

"Delegates? Why, where are they?"

"Some of them are here, but most of them are locked up in the cellar. We'll have to capture a new lot for the next meeting."

The delegates were let loose, and interpreters from thirty-nine different countries did into English the words of the men who made up the "Purely American Movement." Considerable difficulty was found in translating Carey's remarks, but at last it was done, and the meeting started to break up.

I was strongly pressed to join their movement. I could have my choice of any one of a dozen kinds. Mrs. Konikow had her own brand, consisting of Mrs. Konihow; Mrs. Gunning also needed another person to make her party number two. However, I found it better to make a reform party of my own, and immediately Debs, as he had done in all the other cases, came with tears in his eyes and said he was with me heart and soul.

H. McDONALD.

Stoneham, Mass.

## Meditations in Pa.

**News Items that Strike an Observer, and How they Strike Him.**

POLK, Pa., Aug. 20.—From rather an unexpected quarter comes the following testimony to the cases presented in THE PEOPLE in several recent issues concerning the family.

This appears in the Pittsburgh, Pa., "Commercial Gazette," Aug. 8, 1898:

"From a staff correspondent, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 7. The tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union; about 2,500 delegates were present. The report of the committee on 'reforms of the day' was presented by Chairman W. B. Smiley, D. D. This was radical enough to cause a buzz in the convention, and was adopted by a unanimous vote: 'Third, While sympathizing with capital in its struggles on account of the depression of the times, yet we hold that labor, under the operation of the golden rule, is entitled to such a share of the profits of industry as will enable young women to earn a livelihood without sacrificing their virtue, and we protest against the payment of such wages as MAKES IT IMPERATIVE upon them to deny themselves comforts necessary for the body or BARTER AWAY their souls to secure the same.' Which is also evidence that bad economics is a damaging thing to religion or morals as well as to physical well being."

* * *

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has been making a number of interesting experiments in the matter of hauling heavy trains, succeeded on last Tuesday in breaking all previous records of the world for such performances. On that day Engine No. 872, which is of the monster Class H-5 type, succeeded in hauling a train of 164 partly loaded, the estimated weight of which is 11,000,000 pounds, from Altoona to Harrisburg. The trip on the down grade was made at the rate of from 18 to 20 miles an hour. The train covered more than a mile in length.

* * *

For the use of the Union Railway Company, the line that connects the numerous plants of the Carnegie Steel Co., and which will also be operated on the Pittsburg Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, hauling heavy ore trains from the lakes to Carnegie's blast furnaces, the Pittsburg Locomotive Works are building the largest locomotives in the world, the details of which the locomotive works and the officials of the railroad refuse to divulge, but admit that the locomotives will be larger and heavier than any in existence. Mr. Reed (or the locomotive works) admitted that the monsters would be of greater weight and capacity than the Class H-5 engines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which hauled 5,212 tons, a greater load than No. 100 of the Great Northern Railroad, which it is claimed can haul on a level 7,700 tons. No. 100 weighs 212,750 pounds, and these new engines, it is claimed, will weigh over 215,000 pounds.

* * *

Larger engines means heavier rails and stronger bridges, and makes straighter or at least leveler roads more necessary. This is a good gain for those railroads that are able to meet the requirements from two reasons: First, they can carry more freight at a less cost per ton per mile; second, because it will give them a good opportunity to buy in the smaller roads who cannot so equip themselves, at a "much reduced figure." The same things can be said of the steel works that are able to make heavier rails, and the benefit will also extend to those who are large shippers, and who are debarred at present from entering many nooks and corners because the freight more than makes up the difference between the cost of production of such concerns and that of the smaller concerns who still thrive in those nooks and corners—all of which means more workmen displaced and lower wages all around.

* * *

The renowned Labor League of Western Pennsylvania announces that it will place a "labor" ticket in the field this fall to secure more favorable "labor legislation." It seems then that Patrick Dolan is mistaken when he says that there is only room in this country for the Republican and Democratic parties. Being delegates to labor unions that prohibit politics in their unions, how can this be tolerated? Or is it so that this is NOT politics?

O. N. E. LACKALL.

# OFFICIAL.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary. George Moore, 61 Ryde St., Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

**National Executive Committee.**

Session of August 23rd, with Comrade Murphy in the chair. The financial report for the week ending August 20th showed receipts to have been $27.55; expenditures, 72.79.

The vote for filling two vacancies on the National Executive Committee resulted as follows: Sauter, 194; Wherry, 104; Serber, 96; Larsen, 90; L. Schmidt, 89; Ey, 82; Ossberg, 68; Kihn, 58; F. Schmidt, 55; Guenther, 54; Schweinburg, 30. Sauter and Wherry are therefore elected and the Secretary was instructed to notify them to be present at the next session.

In the matter of the editor for the Polish organ "Sila," no agreement could be reached and the matter was once more laid over for the next session when a full board will be present. Section Kansas, City, Mo., filed a copy of its by-laws. An application for a charter from the Borough of Richmond could not be acted upon, the territory in question being covered by the charter granted to Section Greater New York. The applicants are to be informed that they must apply to that Section. A report from Iowa states that the seat of the State Committee was transferred from Davenport to Clinton. "Il Proletario" asked for plates of the platform in Italian, for publication in the paper from now until election. Granted. Charters were granted to new Sections in: Chicopee, Mass.; Etiwanda, Cal.; Joplin, Mo., and for the amalgamated Sections of Louisville, Ky.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Sec'y.

**To All S. L. P. Sections.**

Dear Comrades:—

For nearly eighteen months, the New Charter, published at 117 Turk street, San Francisco, has been the official organ of the S. L. P. for California. It has been a very necessary factor in the work on this coast; while the paper has steadily gained ground, the party here is not yet strong enough to give proper support; quite a number of sections and comrades throughout the country have rendered aid by soliciting subscriptions and by taking bundles weekly for propaganda. This help has by close economy enabled us to keep the paper's accounts balanced, but the burden is still to heavy on those immediately connected with "The New Charter" publication.

It is conceded that "The New Charter" is valuable S. L. P. propaganda, and we earnestly request comrades that you give it a chance on its merits, by soliciting subscriptions, taking bundles for propaganda at the one cent per copy rate, or in such other ways as is most convenient for you; we will do our best and trust for the encouragement of your support.

Fraternally,
The California State Executive Committee, S. L. P. by
EDEL HECHT, Sec'y.

The above call has been endorsed by the National Executive Committee, and party sections are urged to render what aid they can give.

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

**Massachusetts.**

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 20.—The attention is called of comrades in Boston and vicinity to the Scandinavian Social Democratic Clubs' Grand Picnic and Singing Festival in Amory Grove, September 3, 1898, by a notice in THE PEOPLE, August 28, 1898.

**Michigan.**

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—At a recent meeting of the State Committee, S. L. P., of Michigan, the undersigned was elected Secretary in place of M. Meyer, resigned. The members are hereby notified that all communications intended for the above body should be addressed to the undersigned, at 90 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich. We have entered the campaign this fall, with full State ticket; will also have some county and city tickets in the field. As soon as completed will send list of same with manifesto.

GEO. A. EASTMAN.

**Missouri.**

The St. Louis Labor-Day demonstration, on Monday, September 5, given by the S. T. & L. A., D. A. 14, at Hoehn's Grove, opposite O'Fallon Park, will have a red hot programme: speaking, dancing and a grand cake-walk. Speakers of any old political party or "pure and simple" trade union are challenged to debate with our speakers.

**New Jersey.**

Hudson County Convention of the S. L. P. of New Jersey, met in Weitzel's Hall, 609 Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, nominated the following ticket:

For Congress, 7th District—George P. Herrschaft.
For State Senator—Fred. Krafft.
For Assemblymen—Chas. Schrafft, Jacob Schwenk, Ignacy Zolewski, John J. Connelly, George Herrschaft, Chas. Monnecke, John A. Morhart, Andrew Orgonik, Arthur Mende, Wm. Kamps, Jr., George Betsch.
For Road Commissioners—Joseph Gillion, Fred. Grueninger, Jr.

On motion the County Committee has the power to fill any vacancy.

E. F. WEGENER,
Sec'y of Convention.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—Meeting of Section Hudson County, S. L. P. Chairman Fred. Krafft.

Comrades P. Wagenlehner, A. Mende, C. Kronenberg were elected to audit the books of the Section.

Five applicants for membership were presented and accepted. The following Comrades were elected as officers of the Section: For Organizer, John A. Morhart; for Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Carl Pankopf; Financial Secretary, Elias Koppelson; Treasurer, Joseph Gilliar.

The following comrades were elected for the Executive Board of the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps: A. Orgonik, Wm. Kamps, I. Garpi, J. Harkdrickson, D. Schoenleber.

The following communications were received and acted upon: From Jersey Public Library in reply to one sent by Secretary; received and filed. One from Branches Hoboken. On motion Secretary was instructed to subscribe for THE PEOPLE and "The New Charter" for one year, same to be send to the Jersey City Public Library.

On motion the resolution from Branches Hoboken was referred to the County Committee.

On motion the campaign for Hudson County will start in on September 6, 1898.

AUG. E. SCHROEDER, Sec'y.

**New York.**

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—All members of American Branch, Section Buffalo, are earnestly urged to attend a business meeting Sunday night, Aug. 28. Comrades, this is very important; also, we meet every Sunday evening at 676 Genesee street. We would like to see all readers of THE PEOPLE attend our meetings.

L. A. ARMSTRONG,
Rec. Secretary.

The mass meeting at Chappan, N. Y., August 12th, and at Pleasantville August 13th was well attended. Republicans and Democrats came to hear it. Comrade Shaughnessy spoke in Chapagren to an appreciative audience and also introduced Comrade Bennett from Yonkers at the Pleasantville meeting. Comrade Bennett, in the plainest and most unmistakable language, told the people the truth and they commence to thoroughly understand the injustice done to them and where the initial wrong lies, that is in the exploitation of man who furnishes productive labor. The party is very much indebted to the two speakers. We are disappointed in not getting a speaker from the city and both jump in to help us out. Comrade Shaughnessy will be able to help us to do some good work in the upper part of this county. We have now on hand to start a Section at Mt. Kisco, which we think will furnish good soil for the seed we are spreading.

After that Comrades Davidson and Shaughnessy went to Mt. Kisco to help Comrade Hasset organize a Section. An application for a charter was made out; sixteen members as charter members, six more to be heard from. This Section will start out with good solid material, with class-conscious workers and will do good work this fall. There is no better field in the whole United States just now than the upper part of Westchester on account of the New York water works swindle. Both old parties, as might be expected, have their fingers in this pie and a little judicious working will bring around a population that is sick and tired of the exploitation.

Regular meeting of the 34th and 35th A. D. Branch, held Friday evening last. Comrade Louis Kobel in the chair. Comrade Schweickert, vice-chairman

# THE DAILY PEOPLE $50,000 FUND.

**Amount Pledged down to Aug. 17th, 1898.**

# $4,575.

☞ **Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.**

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

Reports of delegates to General Committee received and adopted. Tickets for the Frauen-und Maedchen Club received.

It was resolved to expend the amount of $10 in six month subscriptions for THE PEOPLE to citizens of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts with a view of extending the influence of our national organ. Comrade Kinneally, as organizer, resigned, so to be better able to assist in the out-door agitation for the Section. Comrade E. Wenzel elected in his place.

The following resolution was also adopted: Resolved, That Comrades Leib and Dressler be notified to appear at next meeting of the Branch to make an explanation as to their stand in the Publishing Association against the expulsion of Modest from the Association.

The West Side Educational Club, whose object is to procure a permanent home and headquarters for west side Assembly District organizations, S. L. P., and progressive labor unions, and to educate themselves and fellow wage workers in the principles of Socialism, held their first official meeting Thursday evening, August 18, at 437 West 53d street. The meeting was well attended and very enthusiastic. The Club Room's Committee reported progress and was urged to push their work along as rapidly as possible. Twenty-five comrades joined. Membership cards will be obtainable at the next meeting, which shall take place Monday, August 29, at 437 West 53d street, where the club will meet until club rooms have been procured.

Party members and sympathizers with our movement are earnestly requested to come and join us in our good work.

The West Side Educational Club,
CHARLES FRITCHY, Sec'y.

**Ohio.**

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 21.—We are here in the midst of the State campaign. It is conducted mainly through open air meetings. Until now every Saturday evening one such meeting has been held on the Public Square, and each has been better attended than the previous one. Beginning with the 26th instant, there is to be a meeting in the open air every evening with Comrades Paul Dinger, Max S. Hayes, Robert Bandlow, Dr. Koller, Isaac Cowen, John Kircher, Rob. Barthels and others as speakers,—two each evening. We have got up our own campaign-wagon, decked with Socialist inscriptions, together with a complement of lamps.

To get on the official ballot, the Socialist Labor party needs 9,000 signatures on its petition lists. For this, Cuyahoga, County, and for the Twentieth and Twenty-first Congress Districts we already have the required signatures, but here in Cleveland the largest share of the signatures will have to be collected for the rest of the State. The Comrades elsewhere in the State should not feel offended at this, but should put forth all possible energy to collect all the signatures they can. The time when these must be in is drawing near.

**Pennsylvania.**

County Ticket, Luzerne County, Pa. For Sheriff: Nym Seward; For Coroner, S. O. Kiefe, both of Luzerne; County Comptroller, James Reithofer; Recorder of Deeds, John Pesetsi, both of Duryea.

**Rhode Island.**

RHODE ISLAND, ATTENTION!

The second annual demonstration and picnic by the Progressive Workingmen's Societies of Rhode Island, will be held on Labor Day, September 5th.

Last year was our maiden attempt in this line and we made a very creditable showing. This year we expect to do a great deal better. The "pure and simplers" have parade also, which will serve by contrast to draw more attention to us, and thereby to aid in the propaganda for Socialism.

The formation of the parade will take place on Exchange Place. The first division's right resting on Steeple street Bridge, the second division's right resting at Burnside's Monument. The line will form at 8.30 and move promptly at 9 o'clock over the following route of march:

Exchange place, Steeple street, North Main, Market square, Westminster street, Jackson, Broadway, Baker avenue, Westminster street to Olneyville square, where cars will be taken for the picnic grounds at Thornton.

The societies will join in the following order:

1st DIVISION.

Providence Section, S. L. P. (Branches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.)
Pawtucket Section, S. L. P.
Central Falls Section, S. L. P.
Westerly Section, S. L. P.
Woonsocket Section, S. L. P.
National Mills Weaver's Union, Local No. 171, S. T. & L. A.
Weybossett Mills Weavers' Union, Local No. 176, S. T. & L. A.
Manton Mills Weavers' Union, Local No. 172, S. T. & L. A.
Riverside Mills Weavers' Union, Local No. 174, S. T. & L. A.
Fanvell Mills Weavers' Union, Local No. 177, S. T. & L. A.
Delaine Mill Weavers' Union, Local No. 175, S. T. & L. A.
Textile Operatives' Union, Local No. 173, S. T. & L. A.

2nd DIVISION.

Providence Workinmen's Beneficial Association.
German Dramatic Society.
Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society.
Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund (Providence Branch).
Gesang-Verein Lassalle.
Vorwaerts Turn-Verein.
Unattached sympathizers.

All comrades are urgently requested to turn out with their respective societies and also induce their friends to do likewise. The committee asks your hearty co-operation in this matter to the end that our demonstration may be as imposing as possible. Those who take part in the parade will be furnished with free transportation to the picnic grounds from Olneyville square.

Remember the Socialist picnic is at Thornton Cricket Grounds; to get to it you take cars marked "Thornton."

The pure and simplers' picnic is on Merino Flats, Olneyville. COME TO THORNTON.

THE COMMITTEE.

HICKEY'S TOUR.

Comrade Thos. A. Hickey started on an agitation tour of this State on the 10th inst. His route and dates are as follows:

August
" 27th, 28th and 29th—Rochester.
" 30th—Batavia.
" 31st—Auburn.
Sept. 1st and 2nd—Syracuse.
" 3d—Oneida.
" 4th and 5th—Utica.
" 6th and 7th—Gloversville and Johnstown.
" 8th—Amsterdam.
" 9th and 10th—Schenectady.
" 11th—Glen Falls.
" 12th—White Hall.
" 13th—Port Edward.

**General Agitation Fund.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged .....$559.08 | |
| "Unknown," Lawrence, Mass..... | .20 |
| D. C. Sullivan, Lockport, N. Y..... | .50 |
| C. E. Thompson, New York City..... | .50 |
| Total.....$600.28 | |

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

**Authorized Agents for "The People."**

**Buffalo, N. Y.**
Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street.
**Utica, N. Y.**
K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street.
**Indianapolis, Ind.**
G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street.
**Milwaukee, Wis.**
J. Rummel, 310 18th street.
**Philadelphia, Pa.**
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.

# PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

23 Duane street.
NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1898.

The meeting of the General Executive Board was held on the above date and place. Members present, Vogt, Murphy, Wilson, De Leon, Boudin and Brower.

Comrade Murphy was elected chairman. Comrade Frankel, of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., appeared before the Board and complained against the action of D. A. 2 in suspending him from that district. The Board advised him to lay his complaint before Section Greater New York.

Minutes of August 11th read and approved, with a slight correction.

Communications:—

One from Geo. W. Phillips, of New Haven, Conn. Referred to Labor News Co.

One from James Severn, St. Johns, N. B., asking to be admitted as a member at large of the S. T. & L. A. Referred to the Secretary.

One from B. F. Keinard, now in Kansas, organizer of the S. L. P., asking for information how to organize Locals of the S. T. & L. A. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from Henry Ulbricht, Detroit, Mich., asking for manifestoes as he intends to organize the Tailors and possibly others. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from Comrade Williams, of Somerfield, Mass., asking for information as to forming an Alliance. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from Thos. Harris, of Maynard, O., asking for information about the Alliance. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from S. Pincus, of Davenport, Iowa, requesting information about labels for cigars. Referred to the Secretary to answer.

One from Henry Wehner, Secretary D. A. 8, enclosing samples of their labels. Received and Secretary instructed to answer that this Board will approve no label that does not contain the "Arm and Hammer" and on which the initials of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are not in type as large as any that appears on the label.

One from L. A. 33, enclosing a set of resolutions wherein they refuse to recognize the present General Executive Board.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform L. A. 33 (Bakers) that if they do not retract through the party press the statement contained in the resolutions within 4 weeks from date of receipt of their letter, their charter will be revoked.

Applications for Charters from the Norwegian-Danish Machinists of Brooklyn; The Moulders' Union, E. St. Louis, Ill.; The Allied Printing Trades, Montreal, Can.; and the Leather Workers of Philadelphia, Pa. The Charters were granted.

Communication from George Smith, of New Bedford, Mass., complaining of the neglect of the ex-Secretary. Attended to by the Secretary. The constitution of the New Bedford District with a few corrections was approved.

The sub-committee to D. A. 2 reported that they had attended the meeting of D. A. 2 and Comrade Murphy spoke. They waited until 11.30, but no action was taken.

Information having reached the G. E. B. that D. A. 2 (United Hebrew Trades) had decided to issue a charter of their own to the Skirt-makers, without applying for such charter to the G. E. B., the Secretary was instructed to write to D. A. 2 and demand an explanation.

Secretary was instructed to send word to all Locals having labels to send same in to the Board for approval.

Secretary was instructed to have the headquarters and time and place of meetings of the G. E. B. advertised in THE PEOPLE.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM L. BROWER, Gen'l Sec'y.

**Daily People Minor Fund.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged .....$2231.28 | |
| Frank Gayer, Collinsville, Ill..... | .31 |
| German Section, Boston, Mass..... | 5.00 |
| J. Bayer, Kearny, N. J..... | .35 |
| Educational Circulating Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., per F. L. Comstock..... | 8.38 |
| Total.....$2,245.32 | |

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

**18th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.**

The Socialist Labor Party of the 18. Assembly Dist. has mailed a copy of this issue of The People to the citizens of the district.

Meets every Thursday at 246 1st Ave. If this paper converts you come and join.


**Socialistischer Frauen-Verein,**
**Branch II, N. Y.**
**(Socialist Women's Ass'n, Br. 2, N.Y.)**
**A Grand Concert & Ball**
WILL BE GIVEN ON
**Saturday, October 1st,**
IN THE
**Bohemian National Hall,**
321 E. 73rd St., N. Y. City.

The proceeds will be divided between the **Election Fund of Greater New York, S. L. P., and The People Fund.**

MRS. JOHANNA GREIE will deliver the Festival Speech.

All Assembly Districts and sympathizin Organizations and Societies are requested not to arrange any Festivities on the day mentioned. 354

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

General Office, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance: 23 Duane St., Room 96, New York City. Gen. Secretary: WILLIAM L. BROWER. Fin. Secr'y-Treasurer: PATRICK MURPHY. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday Evening at 8 P. M. 353

**I. Goldmann's Printing Office,**
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works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

**MORRIS HILLQUIT,**
Attorney at Law,
320 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

**H. B. SALISBURY,** Attorney-at-Law.
Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Friday, 11 to 5) 50 Union Square, (offices of Workingmen's Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York.

**JOHN OEHLER'S** Steam Printing.
87 Frankfort Street 87
Cor. Pearl St.,
Fra[illegible] Square E. R. R. Station
Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 141


**Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.**

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:

**Reinhard Lachner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City.**

Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—6 o'clock P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8—12 A. M. and 1—5.30 P. M.

## Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose a week in an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

**Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.)** Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei.

**Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1).** Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

**Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90.** Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 58th street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

**Empire City Lodge (Machinists),** meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: PETER STAPEL.

**German Waiters' Union of New York.** Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street.

**Musical Protective Alliance No. 1,** D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 2 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Kruse, Business agent.

**Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity** meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at
231-233 E. 33d Street.

**Section Essex County, S. L. P.,** meets the first Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

**Skandinavian Section, S. L. P.,** Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 239—160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscriptions orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly SCAND. AM ARBETAREN.

**Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 35th A. D.** S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 14th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

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Address all communications to HERMANN STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 2[illegible] Avenue, Room 53, New York City.

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